Vel. XXVI....No. 7,859.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866. FROM WASHINGTON.

Attack by Mr. Rousseau of Kentucky on Mr. Grinnell of Iowa.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

General Intelligence Concerning Public

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The French Exposition Bill Discussed in the

Proposed Amendments to the National Currency Act.

The Southern Restoration Bill in the House.

BE. BAYMOND HAS THE FLOOR FOR TO-DAY.

transaction alluded to in the foregoing:

enders of the Congressional proceedings will recollect Monday an exciting and decidedly unfriendly colloquy

He states that lists of the persons above mentioned are being made out, but that the result of the collateral insuch too far advanced for any useful cultivation of seed grown this year, but that no such distribution need be provided for. The grain crop of this year will, the General thinks, reach nearly the average before the war, both in quantity and quality; and if not wholly consumed by immediate necescity, for food, will, doubtless, meet all future requirements for seed. That it will not be wholly consumed is inferred from the sharp experience they have had of the necessity for seed, and from the fact that most of the persons who have grain crops have also little cotton, which will afford them relief before the corn, which is their principal crop, is ripe; and from the further fact that Gov. Patton will leave, in a few days, for St. Louis and Chicago, where it is hoped he will be able to purchase a large supply of corn

GEN. SCHENCK'S MILITIA BILL. The bill reported this morning by Gen. Schenck for an increase of the army differs from the bill discussed at such great length and recommitted to the Committee as follows: t provides for fifty regiments of infantry instead of fiftyfive, and six regiments of cavalry instead of twelve. The President is authorized, however, whenever the exigencies of the service require it, to mount a number of infantry regiments not to exceed six. Some slight reductions are made in staff corps to correspond with the decrease of the line of the army. Artillery regiments remain the same; ored troops are the same in this bill as in the old. The remaining changes are comparatively unimportant. The Committee, in this reduction, bave conformed to the temper of the House as manifested in considering the former

with which to supplement food issued by Government.

PRACTICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

party shead. The tables of the different States are covered with contributions from friends near and distant, who are carnestly devoted to the success of this noble and humane

According to the new postal law just approved by the President, prepaid and free letters are to be forwarded at the request of the party addressed, from one post-office to another, without additional postage charge, and returned dead letters restored to the writers thereof free of postage.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, June 14, 1866.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Morgan presented the memorial of the New-York
Chamber of Commerce in favor of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. Morgan said he hoped the bankrupt bill would be
reported from the Judiciary Committee at an early day,
so as to enable the Senate to pass it. He expressed himself in favor of the bill that recently passed the House on
this subject.

The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A joint resolution explanatory of an act granting lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes was passed.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain saline lands containing mineral springs; which was ordered to be printed.

NAVAL PAYMASTERS.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in relation to the appointment of Paymasters in the Navy, which was passed. It goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment. As passed by the Schale it provides that the appointments to be made under the Act of May 3, 1866, for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy may be made from the number of Acting Assistant Paymasters of the Navy, who have performed duty during the war, and who, at the time of their appointment, shall not be ever thirty-two years of age.

Section two authorizes the President to waive the required examination of such officers of the Pay Department of the Navy as are on duty abroad and cannot be examined, provided that they shall be examined as Soon as practicable after their return.

BISTRICT BUSINESS.

Evidor the Etchingt was on notion of Mr. Moerible.

DISTRICT BUSINESS.

Friday, the 15th inst., was, on motion of Mr. Morent., et apart for the consideration of bills from the Committee a the District of Columbia.

on the District of Columbia.

NAVY OFFICERS.

Mr. Grimes called up the bill to define the number and equilate the appointment of officers in the Navy, and exlained its provisions in a brief speech.

Mr. FESSENEN objected to creating the office of Admiral. He had very high respect for Admiral Farragut, as he had for Gen. Grant. He should be opposed, however, o making that of Admiral for Farragut. He thought here was some place where this hero worship should end. Chese two officers had been rewarded already by the dishest offices in the army and navy, and he was opposed o making new officers for them. He would vote for the abry of \$10,000, but against the new office of Admiral.

Mr. Grimes said he would be willing to strike out the effice of Admiral and increase the pay of V.ce Admiral to \$10,000.

10,000.

'Mr. Doclittle said it would be but a matter of justice or the Government to show its appreciation of the services r Gen. Grant. He did not think it inconsistent with a lepublican form of government that we should have a eneral at the head of the army and an admiral at the

ad of the navy.

Mr. HENDERES spoke in favor of the bill, and boped

The bill was then passed with an amendment as an additional section that Second Assistant Engineers shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as naval officers. It now goes to the House.

as naval officers. It now goes to the House.

A joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 for repairing the Potomac bridge was passed.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The consideration of the joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the French Exposition was taken up as the unfluished business of vesterday. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Grimes, previding that no officers shall be appointed, nor no money paid under this resolution, until the Imperial Government shall have given proper assurances to this Government of the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from the Territory of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Sathsbury spoke against the pending resolution, alleging that Congress had no right to appropriate money for such a purpose.

Mr. Harris said he had trustworthy information that the French troops would be withdrawn from Mexico before October next.

Mr. Howard did not think the French troops would soon e voluntarily withdrawn from Mexico.

Mr. Hown did not think the pending resolution was the roper resentment of the insult in the presence of French

Mr. Hown did not think the pending resolution was the proper resentment of the insult in the presence of French troops, if insult there were. If the United States Government and people were wronged, they should redress the wrong as a sovereign power.

Mr. Wade was of the opinion that this country would not be benefited by representation at the exhibition. It was gotten up, he said, to enhance the glory and grandeur of the Napoleonic dynasty, and the learned sages we sent there would come back with their heads filled with the glory of monarchical institutions. That was the way with all these shallow scientific men. It was the way with our representatives when sent to European courts. It took them scarcely a month to get infatuated with the aristocracies by which they were surrounded. Our present representatives the French court was a complete snob. And who was this man, Napoleon, for whose glory the whole exhibition was being gotten up? He was a man who had committed the greatest crimes that could be committed sgainst a free people and a sister Republic of ours. It was the duty of the United States to act in this matter, and see that the people of Mexico were not overridden by this robber. It was its duty to drive the French out of Mexico.

Mr. Davis spoke against the resolution. He was op-

overridden by this robber. It was its duty to drive the French out of Mexico.

Mr. Davis spoke against the resolution. He was opposed to spending money for such a purpose. He was opposed, also, to the amendment of Mr. Grimes, not because he did not indorse the principle in it, but because he believed it too grave a matter to attach to such a resolution.

believed it too grave a matter to attach to such a resolution.

Mr. DOOLITTLE did not think giving attention to
these industrial exhibitions was making obeisance to
kings. It was making obeisance to industry. This grand
Fair of the nations was from an idea borrowed from
America. It was essentially an American institution.

Mr. McDotGALI said the "Holy Alliance" was but a
movement of which the present movement in Europe was
the counterpart. He believed it was the policy of Napoleon to circumscribe the powers and influence of the North
American Republic. The Republican sentiment of the
French was with the United States. When Napoleon
sent Maximilian to Mexico he committed a greater mitake than was supposed his uncle made when he disavowed his lawful wife and married Theresa. He held
that Napoleon was the worst enemy of the United States
living at the present time.

Mr. Wilson did not believe Mr. Grimes's amendment at
all relevant to the joint resolution. He would, therefore,

all relevant to the joint resolution. He would, therefore, vote for the original proposition, and against the amend-

ment.

Mr. Saulsbury said there could be no doubt that the Monroe Doctrine was a cherished faith of the American people; but there was a time for everything, and the present was not the time for the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine. Eight millions of people were denied representation in Congress, and taxed without their consent. A larger territory than Mexico, rightfully belonging to the Union, was excluded from it. There was no republican government in some of the adhering States to-day. There was none in Maryland, none in Tennessee, and none in Missouri. Was there a republican government south of the Potomac? He (Mr. Saulsbury) maintained there was not.

at all events the House had a right to refer a matter to it.

ASSAY OFFICES.

The House resumed the consideration of the biff which was up yesterday, to establish assay offices at Portland, Oregon, and at Beise City, Idaho, and to discontinue the Branch Mints at. Dallas City, Oregon, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Georgia.

Mr. Henderson (Oregon) concinded the speech which he had commenced yesterday by offering an amendment to strike out all in the biff referring to Oregon, and to add a section amending the act of July 4, 1864, by transferring the Branch Mint at Dallas City to Portland.

The debate was participated in by Messrs, Allison, Morrill and Thaver.

rill and Thayer.

Mr. Henderson's amendment was rejected by 61 to

Mr. HENDERSONS amendment was rejected by 61 to 73, and the bill was passed.

THE CURRENCY ACT.

Mr. HOOFER (Mass.), from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the National Currency act, which was read twice and recommitted, with leave to report at any time.

The bill amends the section of the National Currency act in the following particulars.

ited to secure the safe keeping of such public money.

LANDS FOR HOMESTRADS.

Mr. JULIAN (Ind.), from the conference committee on the bill for the disposal of the public lands for homestrads for actual settlement in Askama, Mississpip, Louisana, Arkamas and Florida, made a report, which was agreed

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. Francis Thomas (Md.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to extend to the Counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, West Va., the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1864, in reference to the Court of Chaims; which was read three times and passed.

as read three times and plassed.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. WINDOM (Minn.) introduced a bill to authorize the vincoa and St. Paul's Railroad Company to construct a ridge across the Mississippi kiver and to establish it a ost read, which was read twice and referred to the Post-

here at once without the imposition of any conditions whatever?" The President and his supporters insist upon immediate and unconditional admission without any protection to the Freedmen to whom the faith of the Government has been pledged without any change in the basis of representation whereby the gross inequality of making the vote of a Southern Rebel equal to the votes of two Northern soldiers shall be remedied, without any disfranchisement of leading perjured and dangerous traitors and without any prohibitions against the assumption and payment of the Rebel debt, or of Rebel claims for loss of slaves. The Union party demanded that the plighted faith of the nation to the humble freedmen shall be maintained; that the basis of representation shall be made just and equitable; that prominent traitors who have once sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and violated their oaths shall not be allowed to make or execute laws for loyal men; that the National obligations to pay bountles and orphans shall not be questioned; that the Rebel debt shall never be assumed or paid by the Federal or State Governments; that those guarantees shall be imbedded in the firm foundations of the Republic, where neither treason or rebellion shall ever reach them, and that these shall be made a condition precedent to the full restoration of the Rebel States. Mr. Windom proceeded to argue from those premises in support of the bill. He concluded by saying that the power of this nation is vet in the bands of the loyal people. They have purchased it at a fearful cost; they will keep it until equal and exact justice is secured to every citizen, and until the republic, free, united and prosperous, shall have achieved its glorious mission among the nations of the carth.

Mr. Harnes [Md.) addressed the House in opposition. He declared that in principle he now stood, as he had stood after the war was declared—as he stood in the last Congress when he received its crown of censure—as he had stood in priso and the received its cro

quire. He declared himself an old line Democrat, be-lieving in the doctrine of secession, believing that the several States of the Union have a right to separate from it, each acting for itself. He declared his belief that abuses and usurpations had been practiced and threatened to so great an extent by their associates and partners in this governmental compact, that the Southern States were justified in going out, and his further belief that by their retinguess of Secression they did no not and thereby he The sill reported by Mr. Johan, Charmas of the Poblic Land Committee of the House, some months specified in the description of the Poblic Land Committee of the House, some months specified in the Household law ever public lands of the Sattle, which was a clearly reported to the House and Search by the committee of the Household law ever public lands of the Sattle, some description in the Household law ever public lands of the Sattle, which can be completed in the House and Search by the committee of Secretion for the Linds for the assertion of the Moran Committee in the Committee of Secretion for the Linds for the assertion of the Moran Committee in the Committee of Secretion for the Linds for the secretic for the Moran Committee of Secretion for the Linds for the Satte shifts in the Linds for the secretic for the Moran Committee of Possible Committee of Secretion for the Linds for the Satte shifts in the Linds for the Satte shifts in the Linds for the Satte shifts in the Linds for the Satte shifts for the Linds for the Linds for the Satte shifts for

ners the salary fixed by law for the duties peformed by them, which was before the House at its adjournment yesterday, came up in order, and Mr. Harding (Ky.) withdrew his motion to lay it on the table.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Wentworth informed Mr. Jenckes, who had charge of the bill, that after getting a bankrupt law through the Treasury.

The bill was passed by a vote of 65 to 41.

A NORTH CAROLINA MEMBER.

Mr. Whally (West. Va.) presented the credentials of Lewis Hanes, claiming to be elected to Congress from the Vth Congressional District of North Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Flering made the objection that the Committee had made its final report, and consequently was discharged.

The Speaker overruled the objection, stating that the Committee had not been discharged, that various matters had been referred to it, which it had not reported, and that at all events the House had a right to refer a matter to it. ASSAY OFFICES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill which was up yesterday, to establish assay offices at Portland, Oregon, and at Beise City, Idaho, and to discontinue the Branch Mints at. Dallas City, Oregon, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Georgia.

Mr. Hender of a higher authority, and probably a more merei-time at the grave; the angels of Heaven shall not rejoice over this repentant sinner. "Agents of merey sought coffin and the grave; the angels of Heaven shall not rejoice over this repentant sinner." Agents of merey sought to first and the grave; the angels of Heaven shall not rejoice over this repentant sinner." Agents of merey sought to had the grave; the angels of Heaven shall not rejoice over this repentant sinner." Agents of merey sought to be angels of the War Department, Poston King 'P. Echo answers the earl of higher at the continue and the grave; the angels of Heaven shall not rejoice over this repentant sinner." Agents of whether and probably and probably and probably and probably and they delivered the base the graves

became a raling principle of the raling Democratic party, being inserted in its platform from 1728 to the late war. [Mr. Harris, in speaking, took a stand near the main aisle, in front of the Speaker's chair. The advicty to hear his speech was so great that, his voice being weak and his words inaudible throughout the hall, members gathered into the seats and standing-places in the vicinity, where they remained throughout the delivery of the whole speech, not substanding-the thermometer stood at 86 and that a general distribution of palmileaf fans had become necessary.]

At the conclusion of the speech,
Mr. Le Bloon (Ohio) rose, and, in the name of the Democratic party, dissented from the views and opinions expressed by Mr. Harris. The Democratic party did not before that the Southern States ever were out of the Union, or ever had the right to go out of the Union. In that it differed both with the gentleman from Maryland and the gentleman from Pennsylvania silveens.

Mr. Dawis (Mass.) rose and said (at the remarks of Mr. Le Blond touching Mr. Stevens should not go to the country unnoticed, and, as that gentleman was not now in the House, he denied, for him, that he held the position that, under the Constitution, the Southern States had any right to go out of the Union. He Dawes did not believe with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, or the gentleman from Maryland, that those States were out of the Union—but he understood the position of Mr. Stevens to be, not be that they had any right to go out of the Union, but that

conquered territory. In that he differed from the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) remarked that, although the gentlesean from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Massachinsetts (Messrs, Stevens and Dawes) might differ in theory, they seemed to agree in practice, and that the result
of that practice was to prevent the Southern States being
represented by loyal men.

Mr. Dawes deduced that he had any desire to keep, by
legislation or otherwise, any loyal man from representing
a loyal constituency, and said that no vote of his had ever
contributed to such a result.

Mr. Element (Miss.) expressed a desire to find out

of a loyal district, and those who would present themselves with blood-red hands, the representatives of traitors.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) commented upon the fact that the credentials of loyal Southern representatives were referred, without debate, to the Reconstruction Committee, instead of to the Election Committee, of which the gentleman from Massachusetts was the able and distinguished chairman, and he asked that gentleman why he had voted for such a course.

from Massachusetts was the able and distinguished chairman, and he asked that gentleman why he had voted for such a course.

Mr. Dawis was about to answer, when

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) rose, on his own side, and inquired of him whether he meant to say that he was in favor of the admission of a loyal representative from any district of the eleven Sates recently in rebellion, when he was satisfied that a majority of the people of that district were loyal to the Government, without regarding the institutions of the State and knowing whether it had established laws and framed a constitution to secure the rights of all men without regard to race or color? If that were the position of his colleague, he, as one member of the House, and as a citizen of Massachusetts, and a representative of a portion of his people, objected and dissented.

Mr. Dawis informed his colleague that if he had not been quite so impatient, the answer which he had been about to make to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) would have rendered it unnecessary for him to ask the question. He had regretted exceedingly that when Congress met, the President had not laid before it the constitutions adopted by the various Southern States, and that these and all the papers and evidence accompanying them had not been referred to a joint committee, whose duty it would have been to inquire first, whether these constitutions were republican in form; second, whether they embodied the views of the loval people of the States, and third, whether that loyal people had the power to maintain that republican form of government. At the same time the credentials of the members elect from those States should have gone to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Boutwell asked his colleague how a community could possibly be authorized through any organization to issue credentials of the members elect from those States should have gone to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Boutwell asked his colleague how a community could possibly be anotherized through any organization to

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS FOR PRISONERS.

Mr. Cook (III.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to commutation of rations paid to prisoners of war.

Mr. Marvin (N. Y.) presented a petition from citizens of Montgomery County, N. Y., praying that the time for the withdrawal of State bank circulation may be extended; which was referred to the Committee on Banking and

The House at 41 o'clock adjourned.

CHOLERA.

ANOTHER FATAL CASE IN CHERRY-STREET.

Vigorous Inspection by the Santary Authorities

among the crowded tenement houses and in rear yards, cannot ome. By the use of the above remedy until a patient can

FATAL CASE OF CHOLERA IN CREEKY ST.

The last fatal case of cholera reported to the Board of to this city by the steamship Liverpool about four weeks ago, and since his arrival has been living with his daughter at No. sented the aspects of a patient in cholers. Collapse gradually mained in this condition about six hours, and died at 9 o'clock

amount of the cheap coal-tar and gypsum powers were dis-tributed in the yards and gutters of the five blocks of which

named, the nature of any diarrhea that may be found, how Mr. Dawrs, resunting the floor, said there never had been a time during the session, when evidence had been a time during the session, when evidence had been a time during the session, when evidence had been a time during the election of a loyal and true man from a loyal and true man from a loyal and true man from a loyal and the district, he would not have voted to admit him to a seat and have welcomed him with open arms. There never had been a time when he was not anxious for the opportunity of making the selection and drawing the district, and those who would present themselves with blood red hands the representatives of fraitors. tion in the neighborhood are such that induce them to fear the

THE CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE. While the disease is thus making inroads upon the populadegree, at Quarantine. The report of Dr. D. H. Bissell. Deputy Health Officer, under date of June 14. announces "no destiss." Three new cases have been admitted to the Hospitalob Ruhen, aged 19 of Prussia and Hermann Gasser, aged 10 of Austria. There are now 48 persons in the hospital under

QUARANTINE.

AFFAIRS AT SEGUIN'S POINT-ARRIVAL OF THE ANT-ARCTIC-VALUE OF CLEANLINESS ON SHIPBOARD -CARDS FROM THE PASSENGERS.

There is a perfect dearth of news at Seguin's Point. The only item of interest yesterday was the arrival of the Police-boat ladened with building materials, so that now there is no doubt the buildings will be finished by Saturday evening, is no doubt the obtainings will be nulshed by Saturday evening, and ready for occupancy. For the accommodation of the policemen stationed there, barracks will be erected within the inclosure. On the State ground, about half a mile above the Point, twenty barracks are to be built, in order to turnish shelter for convalescents.

The disinfectant apparatus is being rapidly pushed forward toward completion, as also are the ranges and caldrons for

Point, twenty barracks are to be built, in order to furnish shelter for convaiscents.

The disinfectant apparatus is being rapidly pushed forward toward completion, as also are the ranges and caldrons for cooking purposes. No one at Seguin's Point apprehends that any disturbance will take piace, but many are of opinion than as soon as the Board of Health attempt to land people in order to be disinfected, the siumbering wrath of the cystermen will burst forth, and a riot will be the consequence. Whether this will be the case, time alone can show.

AREVAL OF TEE ANTARCHIC.

The ship Antarctic, Capt. McSloger, arrived at Quarantine June 11, 35 days from Liverpool, and all in good health. It is worthy of remark that one fifth of her passengers were Germany, some of that class of immigrants which recently arrived with the cholera prevailing among them, and still not a single case of contagious disease broke out during the voyage. The captain made it a rule when he left Liverpool that all the passengers should go on deck once every day, the weather permitting, and the between-decks thoroughly swept, scrubbed, and washed down, and when dry plenty of chloride of lime aprinkled around under the bettis. Disinfectants were also ficely used, but instead of using them, as is generally the custom, by sprinkling a little here and there, the captain had the boxes taken out of the pumps and the fluid poured down into the ship's bilge, letting it lay there about 10 hours, then pumping it out, giving the ship a good, healthy smeil, and effectually destroying the miasma that arises from bilge water in all vessels, and in nine cases out of ten is the principal canse of sickness on board of ships. Emigrant vessels, especially, are not properly ventilated, and hall it not been for the ceaseless and unremitting exertions of the captain and his officers, and the precautionary measures adopted when they started from Liverpool smd continued until the vessel arrived at this port, there is no doubt that her arrival would have caused the an

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

missioners to provide for the maintenance of passengers who may be liable to quarantine detention.

But it has been said that the point selected "is the worst that could have been found for the purpose." I reply, that it was the only place that could be obtained. The Joint Committee had exhausted every effort to obtain a foot-held on land elsewhere. In the fear that Seguin's Point or the old grounds at Tompkinsville might be selected, with the authority of the Joint Committee. I negotiated with the owner of a portion of Barren Island, and obtained his consent to the use of sufficient land for the purpose required; but on reporting said arrangement there was so much opposition to the use of Sarren Island that I found it impossible to induce the Commissioners to select that spot. An effort was then made to obtain Coney Island, but without success.

Different members of the Committee had been dispatched to Washington to urge upon the heads of Departments and Congress the necessity of granting permission to use Sandy Hook, but, as you know, without success. The increase of the pest-lence became so great, owing to the confusement of the passengers in crowds on board of the vessels in which they had arrived, and where they had engendered the disease, that would have been the greatest inhumanity to have detail in the mergency, and knowing that either Seguin's Point or the old grounds at Tompkinsville would finally be selected, as they were the only places to which the State authorities could have been abundantly justified by the press and public opinion and sustained by the whole power of the Siste and National Governments, if they had found it necessary to take any man's house in this boar of danger to human life-in this emergency, the difficulties of the Commissioners were made the opportunity for urring numerous schemes for depleting the State and National ressuries, and the arrument in favor.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR DEFARTMENT. ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1860. 5

Special Order No. 277—[Extract]. — A Board to consist of Brevet Lieut. Col. A. N. McLaren, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieut. Col. J. F. Head, Surgeon U. S. Army; and Brevet Major E. J. Marsh. Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army; will assemble at West Point, New York, on the 15th inst., to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class. On the completion of this duty, a report of the proceedings of the Board will be made to the War Department, and a special report in the case of any individual thought

the War Department. The junior member will act as Recorder of the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAS DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 272.—[Extract.]—II. Surgeon John E. Summers, United States Army, is hereby assigned to duty as Medical Director, Department of the Cumberland.

III. Brevet Col. Ebenezer Swift, Surgeon United States Army, is hereby relieved from duty at Louisville, Ky, and assigned to duty as Poet Surgeon at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. He will report by letter to the Medical Director, Department of Missouri.

IV. Brevet-Lient. Col. D. L. Magruder, Surgeon United States Army, is hereby relieved from duty as Medical Director, Department of the Platte, and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and await there further orders.

V. Brevet-Lient. Col. R. H. Alexander, Surgeon United States Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for duty as Medical Director of that Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. Nichols, Assistant-Adjutant Gen.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

We insert the following note as per request:

DESERVED PROMOTION.

We insert the following note as per request:

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: Will you pleass oblige the officers of the 4th Regiment,
N. G., by noticing the promotion of Capt. Harry Rockafellar
of our regiment to Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., given
by the President for "gallant and meritorious services during
the war," dating March 18, 1805. Col. R. served 4; years, and
loost his arm in the Bull Run right with the 7tst Regiment,
serving then in the ranks. Yours, respectfully.

A. MAXWELL, Lieut. Co. F. 4th Regt. "Veteran Zouaves," N. G.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED. JUNE 7.—Surgeon S. J. Jones, to duty at the Marine Rendervous. Chicago, Ill., commanded by Lieut. Cochrane.

Cochrane.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George B. Todd, from the steamer South Caroline, and is on waiting orders; Midshipman Louis Belrose, from the steamer Swatara, and is ordered to the steamer Rhode Island; Surgeon E. R. Denby, from the United States achool-ship Sabine, and is placed on waiting orders; Mate Henry J. Wynde, from the United States receiving ship Vermont, and is ordered to the steamer De Soto.

RESIONED.

RESIGNED.

Acting Third Asst. Engineer A. Allen Johnson, and Acting Ensign J. Jenney, on board the steamer Tallapoosa. The order detaching Surgeon B. F. Gibbs from the school-ship Sabine is revoked.

NEW-ZEALAND.

THE MISSSONARY MURDERERS AT VALKNER CONDEMNED TO DEATH-THE TRAGEDY ON THE KATE-TER-RIBLE TORNADO-NINE VESSELS SUNK AT AUCK-

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 12, 1866. New-Zealand advices state that four of the murderers of the missionaries at Valkner have been condemned to

Sixteen of the murderers of the crew of the Kate have seen condemned to death as principals and nine as acces-

A terrible gale and flood visited Auckland on the 1st of A pril, which sunk nine vessels in the harbor. The damage done amounted to £20,000

THE WEST INDIES.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION AT RUATAN-POLITICAL EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION AT REATAN—POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN SPANISH HONDURAS.

NEW-CHLEANS, Wednesday, June 13, 1866.

Arrivals from Rustan report that there had been a grand celebration there in honor of the emancipation of the Jamaica negroes.

A political revolution had broken out in Spanish Honduras, but the British colony was quiet and prosperous.

Disorderly Proceedings on the Hudson Biver

Bailrond-Bough Treatment of a Rowdy. Railroad—Bough Treatment of a Rowsy.

Poudhkerpsir, N. Y., Thursday, June 14, 1866.

Information received here states that three car-loads of Fenians and roughs got into a fight on the milk train on the Hudson River Railroad, last night, they having previously broken open the milk cans on the train, and otherwise conducted themselves in a disorderly manner.

Between Catskill Station and Germantown fighting was resumed, and one of the number having exasperated his comrades, he was thrown from the car window while the train was in motion. The train did not stop to pick him up.

behalf of the German passengers.

M. ARNE,
C. A. MEYER.

To the People of Science Island: In order that a correct judgment may be formed of the intentious of the Health anthorities, and a true estimate made of the danger likely to be incurred from their late action in selecting Seguin's Point as a landing place for passengers from cholers ships. I have thought it troper to send the following statement. The selection of the Candle factory at the Point for the reception of these passencers was the work of the Metropolitan Boord of Health. The gueron of the Metropolitan Boord of Health. The Guarantine Commissioners have no power to hire or purchase a foot of lead for this purpose: but the law sutherizes the Coms